FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1838. [NO. 1092.]

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re for the first, and thirty cents for each
ing publication. Advertisers are request-
ate the number of insertions desired, or
ll be continued till forbid, and charged
gly.

tters to the Editor must be post paid.

HDS. prime New Orleans MOLASSES,
0 do New Orleans SUGAR,
6 do Porto Rico and St. Croix do,
0 bags Rio COFFEE,
0 do Laguira do,
0 sacks Liverpool SALT,
3 casks London PORTER.
For sale by
CHARLES T. HAIGH.
, 1838. 91 4w

UCTION SALES.

ge Sale of DRY GOODS.

ll, be offered at Public Sale, on the 24th
ay, at Fayetteville, a large assortment of
SH IMPORTED GOODS,
eiving by the brig A. T. Thorn, brig De-
nd brig St. Lawrence, consisting in part
hs, Sattinetts, Flannels, Erminetts, Last-
netians, Crape Camlets, Camletteens,
ins, Rowen Cassimeres, Pantaloons, cord-
riped, White Linen Drills, Brown French
Plaid Linen Dril's, Irish Linens, superior
priced bleached Shirtings, Brown Shirt-
mbazines, Stocks, Collars and Bosoms,
ck, Red Padding, Red Flannel, Green
oths, black and coloured Handkerchiefs,
Handkerchiefs, Cotton Handkerchiefs,
uslins, Printed Jaconets, Printed Lawns,
Ginghams, Yellow and Blue Nankeen, A-
ecks, Fancy Prints, Belt Ribbons, Cotton
arseilles Vesting, Mosquito Netting, Bon-
s, Paper Hangings, &c. &c. &c.
at Sale.
A. KIMBALL, *Auct'r.*
, 1838. 91tf

he Greensborough Patriot and Raleigh Re-
ill please insert the above, and send their
this Office.

Mill Stones.

Subscriber having recently opened a new
arry of superior Grit, is prepared to fur-
number of Stones, either at the Quarry
Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The
of the Moore County Stones is so well
as not to need description, and the Sub-
ill warrant all Stones sold by him. If
uld not prove to be good, another pair
rnished without charge. The price is
as heretofore.
ns wishing to purchase, can apply in per-
y letter addressed to Carthage, Moore
N. C., with description of the size want-
JESSE SOWELL.
County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

To Contractors.

the undersigned, having been appointed
Commissioners, at April Term, 1838, to
for the building of a new GOAL and
S, will meet at Kenansville, on Saturday
May next, and then and there, at public
to the lowest bidder, let out the same.
n and conditions will be made known on
, or at any previous time, by applying to
f the Commissioners.
H. BOWDEN,
J. S. HILL,
H. BLACKMORE, } *Comm'rs.*
18, 1838. 91-2w

Dr. PRATT & Co's
ficial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.
ING examined Dr. Pratt's new invented
pple Shields, and witnessed its practical
tion among my patients, I take great plea-
recommending it as decidedly superior to
ng previously known. It constitutes a
remedy for that distressing malady sore
,—a disease which so frequently afflicts
women.
THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C.

OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.
LIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a
of much public importance to possess a
of curing the terrible sufferings from sore
, I have much pleasure in being able to
at the Shield you offer for the preventing
e cure of this malady is better adapted to
pose than any I have heretofore seen. In
o or three instances I have known them to
, much satisfaction has been expressed,
re no hesitation to believe, it will general-
eed. I am so well persuaded of this, at
oment, that I cannot forbear to express a
at our city, through the various apotheca-
y be supplied with them.
I am yours, &c.
WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*
delphia, 13th January, 1834.

Subscribers have had an opportunity of
ing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's
al Nipples, and were much pleased with
ult.
evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in
tion with the annexed certificates of the
celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Phila-
, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington
eaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples
elds will seldom fail in relieving Nursing La-
ho may suffer with sore Nipples, and con-
ently prevent one of the most distressing af-
es of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the

JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this
is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co., and will fur-
e Apparatus, with printed directions, on
ation at his Store on Person Street.
BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.
etteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91-1Y-pd

$15 Reward.

NAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 25th
arch, a Negro man by the name of BOB,
38 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high,
uilt, high forehead, rather bald, dark com-
, stutters badly when agitated, lost some
fore teeth, scarred on the back. When he
e he wore a dark round Coat and black Sat-
Pantaloons, and a high bell-crown Hat.—
he will try to pass for a free man, and is
g his way through the upper part of the
I will give the above reward to any per-
at will deliver him to me at my residence
himond County, or lodge him in any Jail, so
get him again.
D. B. NICHOLSON.
himond County, April 24, 1838. 91-6w

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Jeremiah Benton, dec'd, at the last Term of Anson County Court, in April last, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said Estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
W. B. McCORKLE, *Executor.*
Wadesborough, May 1, 1838. 91-4w.

RANAWAY,

ON the 22d of March last, a negro man named DICK; aged about 28, about 5 feet 8 inches high, very black, down look, has had one of his legs and one of his arms broken, and limps. There is no doubt that he is lurking about Fayetteville, where he has worked for four or five years, having hired his own time. He belongs to the estate of —— Smith, of Robeson County, and is hired to the Subscriber till 1st January next. All persons are forwarned from harboring or employing him, under penalty of the law.
WM. A. NELSON.
Robeson County, May 1. 91-2w-pd

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods,* comprising the best assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,
Ever offered in this market.
ALSO, a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
Consisting in part of
9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted,)
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Collins and King's Axes, &c.,
Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE, by
NOTT & STARR.
April 18, 1838. 89tf
Country Merchants will do well to call.

Bark! Bark!!

THE undersigned wish to contract (immediately) for one or two hundred Cords of Red Oak BARK, deliverable at the Tan Yard.
LOUIS S. BELDEN & CO.
April 24, 1838 90tf

Molasses and Coffee.

20 BBLS. New Orleans MOLASSES,
20 hhds. bright Retailing do,
30 bags Green Rio Coffee,
For sale by COOK & CO.
April 25, 1838. 90 3w

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE

OF four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.
GEO. W. DENT,
[90] *Agent for the Company.*
Montgomery Hall, Montgomery, Ala., Ap'l 4.

Notice.

THE Subscriber's School, kept at the Independent Shool House, will end on Thursday the 7th June, at which time all persons are respectfully invited to attend.
The next session will commence on the 2d day of July, and as usual all the branches of an English Education will be taught. Terms, $3 per Quarter. Board can be had on reasonable terms.
The School is 1½ miles from the town of Whiteville; in a healthy situation, and retired from all dispiation and vice. The morals of pupils will be carefully guarded.
The Subscriber has been for some time engaged in teaching, and flatters himself that he has succeeded. It is his desire to govern his School more by mild than by harsh measures; deeming it better to persuade than to force; to lead than to drive.
WILLIAM EDWIN MILLER.
Whiteville, Columbus County, April 21.—90-3t.

Ranaway

FROM the Subscriber, some weeks since, a mulatto Girl Slave named HANNAH, alias Tillah. She is thought to be lurking in the neighborhood of Laurel Hill at present. She has on a former occasion made her way to Robeson County, and lived there among the free coloured people a considerable time, and she has also lived among, and has been employed and entertained by some of the lower order of white people in that County during the last Winter and Spring. I forewarn all persons from harboring, employing, or entertaining said Girl, under the penalty of the law. I will give Five Dollars for her apprehension and delivery to me, if taken in this County, and an additional compensation if caught out of the County, and delivered to me.
JNO. R. BUIE.
Near Laurel Hill, Richmond C'ty, N. C., } 90tf.
April 16th, 1838. }

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.
H. LEETE.
April 4, 1838. 87tf

Two Mules

STRAYED from the Subscriber on Sunday last. A reasonable compensation will be paid for their delivery.
C. P. MALLETT.
April 16, 1838. 89tf

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; 5th vol. of Pickwick; Book of the United States; Lamb's Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; Pretension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandelieur; Embassy; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Homo I live in; Never Despair; American Almanac; Recollections of a Southern Matron: The Love Token; Dick's Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; Hopkins on the Romish Church; The Contrast; The Christian Father at Home; Memoirs of Aaron Burr, complete. Together with a variety of School Books, just received by
E. J. HALE.
January 24.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, my *SPRING AND SUMMER*
DRY GOODS,
Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT. Also, a heavy Stock of
GROCERIES,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
15 HHDS. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do New Orleans do,
100 bags Rio Coffee, (new crop,)
30 do Laguira do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
50 do No. 1 White Lead,
25 hhds. prime Molasses, (new crop,)
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, Shore and Bank,
Together with Loaf Sugar, Tea, Shot, Lead, Powder, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Wines, Spices of all kinds.
Also, on consignment, a few firkins of prime MOUNTAIN BUTTER;—All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH, Country Produce, or undoubted paper. My Stock for the Summer Trade is complete. Call and examine for yourselves.
C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1838. 89tf

IMPORTANT SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at Auction, in Jones County, on the Plantation of Mr. JOHN P. DAVES, deceased, about six or seven miles from Trenton,
Seventy or Eighty SLAVES.
This is the most valuable family of Negroes in the State—Amongst them are about 30 or 35 young negro men, and nearly all the others are young and likely women, boys and girls. Also, a large and valuable stock of HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, HOGS, &c. Amongst the Horses are a young, large and well-bred Stallion, six blood Mares, and three Colts. Also, all the Implements of Husbandry on the Plantation, together with all the perishable goods and effects, including Corn, Fodder, Pork, &c. &c.
This Sale will be made on a credit of *Nine Months,* with interest from 1st June, 1838, the purchasers giving bond with two securities to be approved by me.
☞ This Sale will commence on the 29th day of May, 1838, and continue from day to day until every thing is sold.
At the same time and place, I will sell at Auction, on a credit of one and two years, with interest from 1st June, 1838, the
LANDS AND PLANTATION
Of John P. Daves, deceased, in Jones County, adjoining James W. Howard and Joseph Whittey and others, containing 1600 acres, or thereabouts, more or less. This is one of the handsomest Farms in North Carolina: It is in good order and well improved. Any persons wishing to see the land may do so by applying to Thomas Lee, on the premises.
There is a crop in the ground, and the Subscriber reserves the right of determining at and before the Sale whether he will rent the fields in cultivation, or sell the crop with the Lands. Due notice will be given of his conclusion on this point before the Land is put up.
Notice is further given, that on the first day of June, at the late dwelling house of Mr. John P. Daves, deceased, in the Town of Newbern, I shall sell at Auction, on a credit of nine months, with interest from 1st June, 1838, twelve very valuable NEGRO SLAVES, most of them house servants. Also, a handsome pair of bay Horses, well broke and gentle, a Carriage, and all his Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.
At the same time and place, I shall sell the undivided interest of John P. Daves, deceased, in
1300 ACRES OF LAND
On the South side of Trent River, commonly called the Swamp Lands. These lands were patented to Spaight, Daves, and Singleton. The interest of Mr. Daves is believed to be two-thirds of an undivided one-third of the whole of said lands.—Also, a vacant Lot in the Town of Newbern, No. 203, at the corner of George and Broad streets. Also, the Lot No. 606, whereon the said Mr. John P. Daves lived at his death, together with the Dwelling House and Out Houses. Also, an undivided moiety of 150 acres of Pine Lands, in Craven County, on the North side of Neuse River. These Lots and Lands will be sold on a credit of one and two years with interest from 1st June, 1838. The purchaser in every instance will be required to give security, to be approved by me.
The privilege of a discount at the Banks in Newbern to the amount of $10,000 will be extended to the purchasers at this sale, and notice will be given when the property is set up, which will be sold for notes negotiable at the Banks.
The public are assured that this Sale will be made without reserve, and it is every way worthy the attention of purchasers.
☞ Where any person purchases an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars, the credit will be only six months; where the amount is under fifty dollars the credit will be 90 days only, and where it is under 10 dollars, cash.
WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, Jr.,
Executor of John P. Daves, deceased:
N. B. The creditors of Mr. Daves, who have not already notified me of their demands against his Estate, are requested to send me a statement of their claims before the Sale, and where they have *security* communicate it to me at Raleigh, N. C.
[Price of Advertising, $9.] 89-5w

FOR SALE,

25 BBLS. Irish Potatoes,
300 Bus. Seed Oats,
20 Bbls. Calcined Plaister,
150 Casks Fresh Thomastown Lime.
For sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON, *Green Street.*
April 4th, 1838. 87-*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, hree doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.
E. A. HARPER.
March 28, 1838. 87 tf

Bordeaux Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED, 1 Tierce best Bordeaux VINEGAR, For sale by
March 26, 1838. C. J. ORRELL.

Mules, Wagon, and Buggy,
FOR SALE.

FOUR first rate MULES, a TIMBER WAGON, and a handsome new double BUGGY, with Harness. For terms, apply at this office.
March 28. 86tf.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

POETRY.

The annexed touching Lines, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Charleston, are from the Knickerbocker for April.

TO MY WIFE.

Afar from Thee! The morning breaks,
But morning brings no joy to me;
Alas! my spirit only wakes
To know I am afar from thee;
In dreams I saw thy blessed face,
And thou wert nestled on my breast;
In dreams I felt thy fond embrace,
And to mine own thy heart was prest.

Afar from thee! 'Tis solitude,
Though smiling crowds around me be,
The kind, the beautiful, the good—
For I can only think of thee;
Of thee, the kindest, loveliest, best,
My earliest, and my only one;
Without thee, I am all unblest,
And wholly blest with thee alone.

Afar from thee! the words of praise
My listless ear unheeded greet;
What sweetest seemed in better days,
Without thee, seems no longer sweet:
The dearest joy fame can bestow,
Is in thy moistened eye to see,
And in thy cheek's unusual glow,
Thou deem'st me not unworthy thee.

Afar from thee! The night is come,
But slumbers from my pillow flee;
I cannot rest so far from home,
And my heart's home is, love, with thee!
I kneel before the throne of prayer,
And then I know that thou art nigh;
For God, who seeth every where,
Bends on us both his watchful eye.

Together in his loved embrace,
No distance can our hearts divide;
Forgotten quite the mediate space,
I kneel thy kneeling form beside;
My tranquil frame then sinks to sleep,
But soars the spirit far and free;
O welcome be night's slumbers deep,
For then, dear love! I am with thee.

G. W. B.

Charleston, S. C., March, 1838.

Core Sound—Beaufort Harbour, &c.—To-day we lay before our readers the Report of Col. Kearney to the Secretary of War on the survey recently made by the former on our coast and Sounds. This information was elicited by the united request of Messrs. Shepard and Stanly, and may, —nay *will*,—if properly appreciated, give an impetus in the progress of improvement, to the slumbering energies of our apathetick citizens.

Col. Kearney, in common with all the intelligent engineers who have either officially or casually visited our coast, speaks favourably of the importance of Core Sound, not only to the State, but to the United States. Its improvement, therefore, which is declared practicable, and of comparatively easy accomplishment, taken in connexion with the facilities offered to commerce by the splendid harbour of Beaufort, *unequalled by any harbour South of the Chesapeake*—holds out inducements to those citizens of North Carolina who really desire to promote *their own interests*, and, at the same time, the interests of the State, which would excite any other people to action.—"Beaufort," says the Report, "since the settlement of the country, has *never* had less than 15 or 16 feet on the bar of its inlet, at high tides. It has now perhaps 23 feet at high tide; certainly it has *nearly* that depth, and there are few bars to the southward of it with more. At low water it has 16½ feet. A navigable communication for coasting vessels would, therefore, open for the trade of a large part of North Carolina at least one of the best, and, taking the depth of water at low tides, the character of the bar, and safety of the coast near it into consideration, perhaps the best, Atlantic harbour, south of the Chesapeake bay."

Here is evidence, and that too from an experienced and intelligent man who has informed himself on the subject, that never, since the first "settlement of this country," has there been a less depth of water on Beaufort Bar than *fifteen or sixteen feet*, and that it has now *twenty-three feet*, at high tides. This last statement has been corroborated and improved within a few days. On Sunday last, the ship Napoleon, of New York, of 538 tons, crossed the Bar. The Captain was doubtful of its practicability,—so little do even experienced seamen know of the coast and harbours of our neglected State—and notwithstanding the presence of a skilful pilot from Beaufort, he "kept the lead going" without intermission. *On the shallowest part of the Bar* he sounded with his own hand, and found *twenty-four feet.*—The Napoleon commenced loading on the 25th instant, and in a few days she will, with a full freight, recross the Bar, on her way to Liverpool. We owe this successful test of the partiality known advantages of Beaufort harbor and entrance, to the enterprise of the Messrs. Burgwyn, of this place, the elder of whom has done more than any other citizen of this community to establish the only seaport of consequence which our coast affords.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Lord Ward, who came of age on the 27th of March, had made preparations for the celebration of the event by his tenants, the cost of which was only 60,000 dollars. This young gentleman is immensely rich. He bought an estate, not long ago, for which he paid nearly four millions of dollars.

Spirited.—A writer in the Boston Courier in a violent tirade against the license bill now before the Legislature of Massachusetts, says, "enact the law, and the consumption of ardent spirit will be vastly increased; *people will drink from principle*, to vindicate their abhorrence of invaded right and arbitrary power."—*Alex. Gazette.*

Matrimony is like masonry—no one knows the secret until he is initiated. It is like an eel-trap—very easy to get into, but plaguy hard to get out. It is, in its first stage, like a wind that fans the flame of love; but too much fanning but blows it all out. It is every thing contradictory; sweet or bitter, just as it is taken.

Influence of the Wife over the Husband.—There is a popular story in Persia which clearly establishes this point:—A wealthy nabob had a very pretty daughter, named Hoseinnee, who being an only child, was spoiled at an early age, and grew up with a temper that often marred her beauty of its most beguiling attractions: she chose to fix her affection on Sadik Beg, a young soldier of good family, who, however, possessed no other portion than his sword. The father yielded to her wishes in every respect, and Sadik, upon learning the good fortune that awaited him, hesitated not to avail himself of the young lady's condescension. But he resolved, at the same time, that in accepting her hand he should not, as she appeared to expect, become her slave. The ceremony performed, apartments were assigned to the "happy pair" in the nabob's palace. It happened that while they were sitting together the first evening of their marriage, a favourite cat presented herself, purring, to the notice of the bride. Sadik attempted to play with it, but the animal, jealous, perhaps, of his novel and superior claim to the lady's attention, scratched him, whereupon he deliberately drew his sword and severing its head from the body, flung both in a moment out of the window. Hoseinee saw at once that, instead of a slave, she had obtained a master. The effect was magical, she became one of the most submissive and charming wives in the world.

Amongst Sadik's friends was a little henpecked fellow of the name of Merdek.—Talking together one day of their domestic affairs, Merdek was astonished to hear of the change wrought in Hoseinee by the decision which Sadik evinced on the first day of their marriage, and remembering that *his* wife also (a termagant of the first water) had a feline favourite, he bethought him that it was not yet too late to recover, by a similar act of heroism, his proper station as the ruler of his own family. Forthwith returning home, he girded himself with his scimitar, and entering the lady's chamber, with a swagger that very little became his ordinary position, he beheld 'Tabby' approaching in her usual familiar manner. The meditated sacrifice was consummated in an instant; but while poor Merdek was stooping to execute the window act of the tragedy, his wife, who was already apprised of the story, gave him a box on the ear which laid him prostrate on the floor. "Take that, you booby," said she, with an air of ineffable scorn, "you forget Hoseinee's cat was killed on the wedding day."

The tale, however, goes on to inform us that the nabob's daughter by no means lost rank in consequence of her early submission. Having discovered that she was not to rule in one way, she, with the ready instinct of her sex, soon availed herself of another. Sadik was not to be commanded, but he was easy to be seduced; and while the wife of Merdek governed by the iron rod of "Won't you, dear?" spoken in her stern voice, Hoseinee was perhaps still more potential by her talismanic "Will you not, my love?" uttered in a softened tone, which the soldier knew not how to resist. I know of no other distinction that prevails in these occidental climates. In fact, though few married men will acknowledge it, we are all ruled by force or by fraud, and of the two it appears to me from what I have observed through life, that the more dangerous mistress of the two is the woman who pretends to no authority at all. Whenever I find this to be the case, whenever I hear it said that Mrs. So-and-so is the most meek, the most acquiescing creature in existence, that she has, even upon the most trifling point, no will of her own, nor any desire to have any will save that of her husband, I seldom fail to discover that, although the truth is she has no will but that of her husband, she has taken very good care beforehand that his will should be the very thing she would wish it to be. The "Won't you, dear?" has its power certainly—it may now and then be checked by a Sadik, but the "will you not, my love?" sinks us all—Heaven help us!—into mere Merdeks!—*Quin.*

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

"THE LAST BELL."

It was in May, in the year 18—, (I remember it as distinctly as if it was but yesterday) that I sat beside Lucy Maria dreading the departure of the boat I was to leave in. She was a good girl, and the only one I ever loved, and I believe the only one that ever loved me, at least she was the only one that ever told me so. Vowing and being vowed to, of the strong affection that bound our hearts together, the time passed rapidly on. The bell of the boat sounded, I rose to take a reluctant leave. "Oh! that is but the first bell, do not go till the next bell, the distance is short and there will be plenty of time." The desire on my part to stay as long as possible readily acquiesced in her wish, and I again quietly seated myself, but I had no sooner done this than her father, a venerable old man, looked into the room and said, "No, William, wait not, and take this advice and carry it through life with you, 'never wait for the last bell." After a hasty parting, I soon found myself hurrying to the boat, when, out of breath, I arrived just in season to get on board. We were soon under way, and I sat down to reflect on the old man's advice, and soon came to the determination never again to wait for the "last bell." We soon arrived at New York, where I was going to get a "little of this world's gear" to be in a situation to consummate my anticipated marriage with Lucy Maria. I took lodgings at a public house, and after going through the ordeal of the toilet, walked a short distance before dinner. The attractions in the street were so great that the time passed faster than I was aware. The dinner bell rung, and I was not there; I waited for the "last bell" and the consequence was I lost my dinner. If my resolution was not firm enough before, this fixed it immoveably in my mind, to never again, wait for the "last bell."

The next morning I saw a notice for a clerk. I applied immediately, but found that the salary was very small—so much so that the situation had been refused by a great number of young men, applicants before me. But I was determined not to wait for the "last bell"—so I accepted the place, went to work, and by close application and good conduct soon won the confidence of my employers, and in a few years was taken in the concern as a partner.

I observed the future life of many of these young men that had refused the situation before me, and without one exception they were unsuccessful in business—they were waiting for the "last bell;" while with me our business soon increased, and in a short time I was able to accomplish the desirable union with the girl of my heart. We were married, took a comfortable house, and always have, do now, and expect always to live happy.

In closing one word to the ladies. In the street in which I live there is a lady, that, presuming too much upon the attractions of youth, has refused a number of good offers in marriage. Time has passed on, and she has lived in hopes of doing better. She has now arrived at an uncertain age. She has been waiting for the "Last Bell," and I think she will wait until the *last*, a Belle.

How to make a young wife of an old maid.—The following true story might perhaps furnish matter for a little comedy, if comedies were still written in England.

It is generally the case that the more beautiful and the richer a young female is, the more difficult are both her parents and herself in the choice of a husband, and the more offers they refuse. This one is too tall, the other too short, this not wealthy, this not respectable enough. Meanwhile one spring passes after another, and year after year carries away leaf after leaf of the bloom of youth, and opportunity after opportunity. Miss Harriet Shelwood was the richest heiress in her native town; but she had already completed her twenty-seventh year, and beheld almost all her young friends united to men whom she had at one time or other discarded. Harriet began to be set down for an old maid. Her parents became really uneasy, and she herself lamented in private a position which is not a natural one, and to which those to whom Nature and Fortune had been niggardly of their gifts are obliged to submit, but Harriet, as we have said, was both handsome and very rich.

Such was the state of things, when her uncle, a wealthy merchant in the north of England, came on a visit to her parents. He was a jovial, lively, straight-forward man, accustomed to attack all difficulties boldly and coolly. "You see," said her father to him one day, "Harriet continues single. The girl is handsome: what she is to have for her fortune you know; even in this scandal-loving town not a creature can breathe the slightest imputation against her; and yet she is getting to be an old maid."

"True, replied the uncle; "but look you, brother, the grand point in every affair in this world is to seize the right moment; this you have not done; it is a misfortune, but let the girl go along with me, and before the end of three months I will return her to you as the wife of a man as young and wealthy as herself."

Away went the neice with the uncle. On the way home, he thus addressed her. Mind what I am going to say. You are no longer Miss Shelwood, but Mrs. Lumley, my neice, a young, wealthy, childless widow; you had the misfortune to lose your husband, Colonel Lumley, after a happy union of a quarter of a year, by a fall from his horse while hunting."

"But uncle——"

"Let me manage, if you please, Mrs. Lumley. Your father has invested me with full powers. Here, look you, is the wedding-ring given you by your late husband. Jewels and whatever else you need, your aunt will supply you with, and accustom yourself to cast down your eyes."

The keen-witted uncle introduced his neice every where, and every where the young widow excited a great sensation. The gentlemen thronged about her, and she soon had her choice out of twenty suitors. Her uncle advised her to accept the one who was deepest in love with her, and a rare chance decreed that this should be precisely the most amiable and opulent. The match was soon concluded, and one day the uncle desired to say a few words to his future nephew in private.

"My dear sir," he began, "we have told you an untruth."

"How so? Are Mrs. Lumley's affections—"

"Nothing of the kind; my neice is sincerely attached to you."

"Then her fortune, I suppose, is not equal to what you told me."

"On the contrary it is larger."

"Well, what is the matter, then?"

"A joke, an innocent joke, which came into my head one day, when I was in a good humor; we could not well recall it afterwards. My neice is not a widow."

"What! is Colonel Lumley living?"

"No, no, she is a spinster."

The lover protested that he was a happier fellow than he had ever conceived himself, and the old maid was forthwith metamorphosed into a young wife.

Romantic.—A few weeks since we noticed the accidental drowning of four men in the Licking River, and the preservation of another, named Jones, by the heroic conduct of a Mrs. Lee, who plunged in the stream, and succeeded in rescuing him from the fate of his fellows. Mr. Jones, we learn, is a young man of fortune and accomplishments; and immediately after the event, he made inquiries respecting the preserver of his life, and ascertaining that she was a young widow, he offered his hand in marriage, which was accepted; and the parties were joined in wedlock, the next Sunday—three days after their first meeting of the waters. Mrs. Lee, now Mrs. Jones, can congratulate herself upon having "*fished* for a husband" with the most entire success, and from the most laudable motives.—*Lexington Intelligencer.*

The Legislature of Michigan have passed a bill authorizing the construction of a ship canal around the falls of St. Marie, at the outlet of Lake Superior. Appropriations were also made for internal improvements to the amount of $1,050,000.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER, OF APRIL 20.

THE GREAT FIRE!

About 9 o'clock on Friday evening last, the citizens of Charleston were alarmed by the sound of the fire bells, and the cry given that it was in King st., a part of the city which,—from the great quantity of wooden buildings with which it is literally lined, from Tradd to Boundary st. on each side, with here and there a brick house, and occasionally one intended to be semi-fire proof,—was always considered to be the most dangerous place for a conflagration to commence, and where, too, was stored a large portion of the most valuable dry goods in the city.

When we arrived at the place where the fire commenced, the flames had just made their appearance in the rear of a small shed or building, adjoining the house, North West corner of Beresford and King st., and but a few minutes elapsed before the three or four other houses, and the house on the South West corner of Beresford st., were also in flames. The fire then commenced roaring and leaping from different points, as well in a horizontal direction as in the air, with a vigor and virulence, which was truly appalling, and it being known to all that there was an unusual scarcity of water, it was apparent to any observer that the apparatus of the Engineer, for blowing up of houses, and the application of fire hooks were the principal means to be depended on for battling with the destructive and devouring element. Fire hooks, we believe, were used in but few if any instances, and we are under the impression that there is not a sufficient number of them, or that their usefulness, particularly in pulling down small buildings, is undervalued. The Principal Engineer was absent, but his assistant, Mr. Frederick Schnierle, was promptly on the ground, with the apparatus, and with a courage, coolness and efficiency, not to be surpassed, and seldom equalled, commenced operations, and continued unremittingly employed, until his life became the sacrifice.

The fire now rapidly extended up King st. on both sides, and down Market st. to Meeting st. with the most uncontrollable rapidity. The engines were literally powerless, except in a few instances—that of saving the Theatre, perhaps, as prominent as any other. After passing down Market st. (both sides of which, as far as Church st., Markets included, were destroyed,) it took a North-Easterly direction, the wind being from the South-West, but blowing only moderately, and extended in that direction to the Sugar Refinery on Anson st., thence down Anson to Hasell st., thence due East to the water, leaving but a few buildings between Hasell and Society sts., except Mr. Stoney's residence on Hasell st. and Mr. Heyward's house on the corner of East-Bay and Society st. and the large steam mill of Mr. Bennett. Liberty st. was the boundary above King st. on the Northern line, and St. Philip to the West, a row of front buildings being left on the West side of that and Archdale st., including at least one-fourth of the centre of our beautiful and flourishing city, and destroying our very splendid new Hotel, the pride of the citizens, and nearly ready for the reception of boarders, the new Masonic Hall, at the West end of the Market, the brick work of which was nearly finished, and somewhat injuring the new Theatre.

The loss of property is variously estimated, but from what we can ascertain it will be in the vicinity of THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, of which about one half is probably insured.

Number of dwellings and stores destroyed, 560; out buildings, 598; total, 1158.

We were largely out of the way (in an extra issued on Saturday afternoon last) in our estimate that the Insurance Offices would pay but 50 per cent. of their losses. This estimate was made at a time of confusion, when it was impossible to obtain correct information. We now learn that the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company will pay in full, the Union Insurance Company nearly, if not quite all, and the Fire and Marine 75 per cent. if not more. The two agencies of the Georgia Companies, in this city, are interested, as we understand, to the amount of about eighty-five thousand dollars; their losses, of course, will all be paid. An advertisement of the Trust Company announces that claims will be paid as soon as presented.

It affords us sincere gratification to state that the Hotel was insured to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, 20,000 each in five different offices, and, therefore, this splendid edifice will surely rise, Phœnix-like, from its ashes, to ornament Charleston, or we mistake the spirit that animates our people.

During the course of the conflagration, a building used as a store house, on Ker's wharf, foot of Laurens street, (formerly Norton's Rice Mill) took fire from some cause not exactly known, and burnt to the ground—loss $5000, no insurance. The steam packet *Neptune*, lying at that wharf, was in imminent danger, but fortunately, was extricated from her perilous situation, and anchored in safety in the stream.

We have endeavored above, to give such a description and statement of this great calamity, as was in our power, as far as the loss of property is concerned. We now come to the melancholy task of recording the GREAT LOSS OF LIFE that has been sustained, and which has plunged many of our most worthy and respectable families in the deepest distress.

We commence with that of Col. Charles John Steedman, Naval Officer of the port, a gentleman long known as one of our most active and public spirited citizens, and who, on this calamitous occasion, distinguished himself, previous to his death, by his cool, energetic and fearles conduct, having assisted in blowing up a number of buildings, and making himself prominently useful, in numerous instances. The powder, in cassoons, prepared for use, gave out early in the night, and after that, powder in kegs was employed, which is always a dangerous process. Col. Steedman entered a house on the East side of East-Bay, near Hasell st., in company with Mr. M. F. Turley, a mulatto boy, and several other persons, with two kegs of powper, for the purpose of blowing it up, placing one in each room—one of them exploded, and blew up the building, while the three above mentioned persons were within—Mr. Turley was immediately picked up, very much injured, but it is believed will eventually recover, though probably much crippled. Persons immediately ran to the wreck to extricate Col. S. and the boy; while so engaged —Capt. Duff, of the ship *Herald*, reported in the evening papers as killed, being on the roof—the second cask exploded, and lifted the roof up several feet, but fortunately without any injury to Capt. D., who is at this moment standing near us, in good health. Col. S. was then taken out, but life was extinct. It is believed that he was killed by the second explosion, as some say he was heard to make an exclamation, after the house fell. The body of the boy was not obtained, but consumed in the building.

Mr. Schnierle lost his life in blowing up the house at the corner of Liberty and King street, he also employing a keg of powder, in the same manner as Col. Steedman. After the house fell, the most strenuous exertions were made to get him out, and it was effected in a short time, and while he was alive, but most terribly burned and mutilated. He spoke collectedly to those who took hold of him, was carried home, and lived some half hour after he reached there; his afflicted family having the melancholy consolation of hearing him converse before he breathed his last. He died in his perfect senses, conscious from the first moment that his life could not be preserved. His loss will be severely felt, and deeply regretted. At the same explosion that deprived Mr. S. of life, Mr. John S. Peart was also struck dead, probably by being thrown against something, and inwardly injured, as there did not appear to be any wounds externally that would have proved fatal. He breathed but a few moments after being taken up. A colored man was also killed at the same time.

Mr. Robert Monroe, who kept a Seed Store, in King street, was found dead on Saturday morning, having either been burned up in his store, or some part of the ruins falling on him. He was most dreadfully lacerated and dismembered.

One white man, we learn, fell down, and was taken up and carried into a house in Market st. dead, having it is believed died from mere fright, or perhaps from apoplexy. We did not learn his name.

Mr. John D. Brown was so severely hurt, at the corner of Market and Church sts. that his life is despaired of; we could not ascertain how the accident occurred.

These are all the fatal, or probably fatal cases, that have yet come to our knowledge. Several persons have received wounds, some of them pretty severe, and there may possibly be some other lives lost, not yet ascertained; but we hope not.

Capt. Southwick of the schr. *Empire*, arrived Saturday evening, states that he saw the light of the fire at three o'clock on that morning, when 25 miles south of Savannah, being in a direct line, about *eighty miles* from this city. We have in our possession a cinder, apparently the remains of a piece of burnt linen or silk, which was picked up on the morning of the fire, by a planter, 15 miles distant from Charleston, where the light was distinctly seen and the noise of blowing up of houses heard.

We omitted to mention in the proper place, that the new stores, on the *old* burnt district, escaped with hardly any damage, and in the course of a very short period will, without doubt, be completed and occupied. The splendid store of Messrs. Ripley, Miller & Co. at the corner of King and Society st. will also again be re-built, and that with the utmost expedition.

We have given to our readers above, all the details we could collect of this awful visitation of Providence upon us. We have heard the regrets of the rich, that their wealth has taken wings and flown from their grasp.—We have heard the complaints of those who were in comfortable circumstances, and in a fair road to prosperity, that they had to commence the world anew. We have seen the poor man grieving that his all was gone, and his wife and children left without a place to lay their head, or covering for their bodies,—and we have heard too the wails of the widow and orphan, that they had not wherewith to satisfy the cravings of their hunger. All this have we heard, and with all do we deeply, most sincerely sympathise. But while we have listened to these complaints, the consoling reflection comes with a strong and overpowering conviction that the Almighty has not thus chastised his people without an eye to their relief. The rich have means of again amassing wealth still open to them. He who has saved sufficient for present wants, should be thankful for what is left. The poor, and the widow, and the orphan, are under the protection of a Providence, and live in a community, that will not suffer them to want. Away then with despondency, and unavailing regret.—To say that they are useless is not enough—they are improper, injurious, aye wicked; and no truly industrious, firm and virtuous man will allow vain regrets for the past, to take foot-hold in his breast; but rather redouble his exertions to repair, what useless murmurs would only render more afflictive.

The renovation and restoration of our fair city is now the all engrossing topic. A public meeting of our citizens, it will be seen, is to be held to-morrow, to take the subject under consideration, and we confidently predict that five years from this time, and the present calamity will be forgotten, so far as the losses of the citizens are concerned. The indomitable spirit of the people of Charleston will not be repressed; and the burnt district will be rebuilt, not with miserable, low, temporary wooden houses, but with fine large brick buildings, on wide airy streets, at once ornamenting the city, and affording proper facilities and accommodations for the transaction of business.

To effect this object, two propositions have been suggested in our hearing. Both contemplate the assemblage of the Legislature forthwith, that the credit of the State should be put in requisition. One that a loan of a sufficient sum should be obtained in Europe, which could now be effected at a very low rate of interest, and put in the hands of owners of lots at the same rate, to enable them to build up their houses—the other that the whole people of the State—for in the prosperity of Charleston the whole State is interested—should at once come forward and pay two years taxes in advance, thus making the contribution fall equally on every individual who holds property.

These suggestions are merely noted, hastily, as much to shew that the most spirited feeling is abroad, and that measures are to be instantly taken to repair our disaster, as for any other purpose. Let no man falter—let none hold back or hesitate. He who would be guilty of either, is a recreant to South Carolina—to Charleston and to humanity.

Noble Liberality.—His Honor the Mayor received, yesterday, from the Mayor of Wilmington, N. C., the sum of $1,100, the contribution of that city for the relief of sufferers by our recent conflagration. An act of such prompt and spontaneous benevolence awakes our liveliest and most heartfelt gratitude.—*Charleston Courier.*

Generous Contribution.—Messrs. Fort, Townsend and Mendenhall have handed the Mayor a check for $500, to be appropriated for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire.

Genuine Charity.—"A citizen of Savannah," unwilling that his left hand should know what his right hand doeth, has transmitted us the sum of $100, for the sufferers by the late fire, with strict injunctions not to make his name, in any way, public.—*Ib.*

Female Benevolence.—"A lady of Edisto" has presented the noble donation of $600 to the sufferers by the late fire. Woman is doubly amiable and doubly beautiful in the office of charity.

"When pain and anguish wring the brow,
"A ministering angel thou!"

More acts of Noble Liberality.—Savannah and Augusta, our sister cities, in our most nearly connected sister Southern State, have also come to our aid, with their noble and unasked benevolence. The Corporation of Savannah, it will be seen by the proceedings published this morning, has voted us the liberal donation of $8,000. What Augusta has done for us, will appear by the following extract from the *Chronicle:*—

Sufferers by the Charleston Fire.—As near as we can ascertain, the following amounts have been collected in the different Wards in this city, for the relief of the Sufferers by the Great Fire in Charleston, $3860.

The amount, when the collections are closed, will probably exceed $4000 in addition to $2000 appropriated by the City Council.

Our own generous Columbia has indeed opened her heart, and poured out a flood of benevolence. The *Times* thus records her noble conduct.

Liberality of Columbia.—It is with heart-felt pleasure we record the liberality of our fellow citizens in behalf of the Charleston sufferers. The Committees of the different Wards report the aggregate sum of $6,500, which added to the sum the Town Council were ordered by the citizens to forward, makes the whole amount to $9,500.

We understand that an additional sum has been received from Wilmington, N. C., on account of the Sufferers by fire, making the whole amount sent from that place $2,000. The prompt liberality with which Wilmington, Columbia and Savannah have acted in this matter, reflect the highest credit on the humanity of their citizens.

We are pleased to learn that at an adjourned meeting of the Charleston Hotel Company, held last evening, the Stockholders came to the unanimous conclusion to commence immediately, the rebuilding of that noble structure.—*Charleston Courier.*

At a meeting of the owners of lands in the burnt district, along King street, held yesterday, at which Alex. Black, Esq. presided, all present acceded to a proposition, made by Col. Memminger, as Chairman of a Committee of Council, to relinquish so much of their land as might be necessary to give that portion of King street a uniform width of 50 feet. The land-holders not present will, doubtless, also give their assent, as soon as they can be communicated with. The spirit of our citizens is unbroken, and with the seasonable aid of the Legislature, and a due exertion of their own energies, we may not only kindle the torch of hope, but soon bask again in the sunshine of prosperity.—*Ib.*

Fire in Mobile.—A slip from the office of the Mobile Advertiser, dated April 25, says that a fire broke out in that city on the morning of that day about two o'clock, in the square bounded by Conception, St. Anthony, St. Joachin and St. Louis streets, which consumed every building in the square. It occurred, we understand, in a kitchen, and as all the buildings were frame and a stiff wind blowing at the time, they were soon in one solid sheet of flame, and at 4 o'clock there was nothing standing on the square but the naked chimneys. Most of the furniture of the occupants, we believe, was saved. We have not been able to ascertain the number of houses destroyed, nor the probable amount of loss sustained.

At one period it was fearfully apprehended that the fire would take a wider range and extend itself to some more valuable buildings across St. Anthony st., but owing to the width of the street, or the lowness of the houses on fire, the conflagration did not go beyond the square on which it originated.

A Cunning Rogue.—A clerk yesterday going down Wall street to make a deposite, had his bank book peering and peeping from his coat pocket while he stopped to gaze at the numerous caricatures near the new Custom House. A well dressed rogue came up behind him quietly, and while winking and smiling at the mob, and inviting them by signs to look at a neat trick, he slipped the bank book out of the pocket of the clerk, took out the notes, and returned the book to the pocket without disturbing the clerk, who was still gazing at the picture. The by-standers, believing him to be an intimate friend of the clerk, were highly tickled at the trick, and laughed and chuckled at the anticipated surprise of the clerk. The rogue walked slowly ahead, turned smilingly to the crowd, put his finger on his lips to enjoin silence, and actually disappeared with a large sum in notes, thus obtained openly while hundreds were looking on. No one knew who he was, nor has the money been recovered. It was a bold, and yet a most dexterous robber.—*N. Y. Star.*

New Bonnet.—The New York Mirror says—"The Victoria bonnet is becoming the leading fashion for the Spring. It is composed of straw colored and green silk, trimmed with rose colored ribands, the passion flower on the left side, and a simple wreath of white roses on the crown."

Authentic from Washington—via Paris.—It is now certain that there is to be or has been a change in Mr. Van Buren's Cabinet. A late Paris paper has a paragraph which we translate:

At the departure of the last packet from the United States, rumors of an intended change in the cabinet were current at Washington and daily gained credit. *Mr. Dickman*, Secretary of the Navy, had resigned, and the rumor was that Mr. Van Buren would not be grieved to receive the resignation of other members—Messrs. *Vandall* and *Woodbug*.

Dickman, Vandall, Woodbug—Dickinson, Kendall, Woodbury. The names are Frenchified with a vengeance.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Fayetteville Observer expresses great surprise that the Charleston Courier should doubt the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. We are, happily, past the age at which common occurrences create surprise. Whether that famous document be authentic or spurious, is now a question of far less importance, than whether those who pride themselves on its bold patriotism—in Mecklenburg and elsewhere throughout the State—will, at the coming elections, imitate the sound patriots who dictated and signed it, or who are presumed to have done so. The fame of ancestors, however glorious and brilliant, descends but to the deserving among their offspring; to the unworthy it brings triple disgrace by the contrast.—*Newbern Spectator.*

FROM THE CINCINNATI WHIG.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

THURSDAY, April 21, 1 o'clock, P. M.

We have just returned from the scenes of horror occasioned by the explosion, and the account yesterday published instead of being in the slightest degree exaggerated, (as has been intimated by a few,) falls *short of the dreadful reality.* The fragments of human bodies are now lying scattered all along the shore, and we saw the corpse of a number so mangled and torn, that they bear scarcely any resemblance to the human form. We also saw several with their heads and arms entirely blown off; others with only a part of the head destroyed, and others with their lower extremities shivered to an apparent jelly. Fragments of the boilers, and other portions of the boat, were thrown from fifty to two hundred yards on the shore, some of them having passed entirely over the two rows of buildings on the street, and a portion of the boilers tearing away the gable end of a stable, situated high up the steep hill, in rear of the houses, at least 200 yards from the boat; other parts of the boat were driven entirely through a large house on the street, entering through the windows on the one side and passing out at the other. It is positively stated, that one man was picked up this morning on the Kentucky side, having been blown completely across the river.

The wreck of the boat now lies near the steam Water Works, (about ¾ of a mile below where the accident occurred,) having her chimneys and about half of her upper cabin above the water. A great many persons are employed in gathering the bodies, freight, &c. Only four bodies have to-day been taken from the boat, viz: a German woman and her two children, and another small boy. The number of dead and mangled bodies altogether, that have been recovered, is about twenty, as nearly as has yet been ascertained. A number of persons, severely wounded, have been sent to the hospital, but whose names we have not yet heard. One young man by the name of Edward Sexton, from Connecticut, we saw in a neighboring house, dreadfully scalded; but his physician thinks he will certainly get well.

The lower deck of the boat is yet entirely under water, and when the boat shall be raised, a very large number of persons, it is expected, will be found.

There are no doubt more persons lost, than we have stated. We conversed a while ago, with Mr. Broadwell, the Agent of the boat, who says positively, that there were ninety five deck passengers, and thirty-five cabin passengers, whose names were entered on the boat's register, at Pittsburg, Wheeling and other towns on the river above this place, for Louisville, St. Louis and other places below. Here then are *one hundred and thirty passengers* that must have been on board, exclusive of the very large number who took passage at this place. The boat was unusually crowded, and Mr. Broadwell thinks the whole on board, at the time of the accident, can be but little (if any) short of THREE HUNDRED persons! From the best information we can gather, it does not appear that more than 30 or 40 of this number are known to have been rescued. It is therefore probable, that the whole number drowned or destroyed, *is somewhere in the neighborhood of* TWO HUNDRED OR TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY OR FORTY PERSONS! It is impossible that any accurate detail of the dead and missing can ever be made, or the precise number ascertained. A very large portion of them were deck passengers, whose humble sphere in life will preclude the possibility of finding out their names.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE MOSELLE.

A gentleman who was passenger in the Moselle Steamboat, on her upward trip, has furnished the subjoined notice.

The writer came up the Ohio in the Moselle, on the trip immediately preceding this which has terminated so disastrously; a result, which is but the fulfilment of a prediction I made on quitting the boat. The Moselle was an entirely new boat, of great speed; and it was the ambition of the Captain, on the occasion to which I have alluded, to make the quickest trip on record from St. Louis to Cincinnati. To accomplish this no exertions were spared; rosin was kept constantly open on the forecastle, and a most liberal use was made of it throughout the trip. Her necessary landings were conducted with the most dangerous precipitation, and on most occasions *the steam was held on to*, till every joint would quiver under its impulse on again starting. The whole distance from Louisville to Cincinnati was a continued race between her and the Ben Franklin. A wood-boat that she was towing was sunk, but the excitement was too great for any attempt to be made to recover it.

The result of all this was, that the Captain attained his object. His boat performed the voyage from St. Louis to Cincinnati in less time than had ever been known before. The exploit was mentioned and *applauded in the Cincinnati papers.*

The passengers almost unanimously *gave the Captain a card*, which was likewise published, wherein his skill and *prudence* were warmly commended, and his boat was recommended to the patronage of the Public.

In fact, throughout the trip, hardly a warning voice was heard from any of the passengers. On the contrary, many of them were most zealous in urging the firemen to additional exertions, and in stimulating the almost frantic energy of the Captain.

Loss of the Steamboat Gilman.—Our Western slips bring us an account of the loss of the steamboat Gilman, about 60 miles below Lousville. She was run into by the Delaware, and sunk immediately. A card from the passengers on board the Delaware is published, which, of course, exonerates all parties from blame. No lives were lost, though the boat and cargo would be a total loss.

More Steamboat Explosions!—The steamboat Eutaw burst a boiler, at Steubenville wharf, three or four days since, by which *one person was blown overboard and killed*, another one *mortally wounded;* the clerk had his arm broke, and the captain and a number of others scalded.

The Tomato.—As the season now approaches, when vegetables of various kinds will be the chief ingredients in living, we cannot but bespeak for the tomato its rightful share of attention in raising and using. This vegetable has long enjoyed a high reputation for its pleasant and salubrious qualities, and we have been surprised to find it so little used. It may not be generally known, that the tomato, in addition to its claims as a vegetable, yields by chemical process a substance possessing all the medicinal properties of calomel, without those of an injurious kind. This is a discovery of a chemist in Ohio, and in that region, one is a good deal substituted for the other.

Wilmington Advertiser.

We like a good political joke, come from which party it will. When the steam boat reached New Haven from New York, the day after the election, the following words were stuck up over the deck in large letters, "The Loco Focos have got it!" Of course the good democrats gave such a shout as made all ring again, and some of them rushed on board and inquired of the captain if they had really got it. "Got it—yes! you've got a confounded licking!"—*Boston Times.*

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 29.

Tampico Blockaded.—The schr. Sarah Ann, Bantemps, master, which left this port a few days since for Tampico, with a valuable cargo of dry goods, and thirty-two passengers, arrived off her place of destination 22nd inst. where she was boarded by a boat from a French brig of war, of twenty-four guns, and informed that she could proceed no further under penalty of being sunk,—nor allowed to have any communication with the shore. The papers of the schr. were endorsed by the boarding officer, and although Bontemps pleaded a scarcity of provisions and a large number of passengers there was no alternative, but to return, which he providentially accomplished in four days.

We must infer from these proceedings, that the Government of Mexico has refused or neglected to arrange the claims of the French, within the stipulated period, (15th inst.) and the Grand Nation is determined to have that satisfaction for insults offered her flag, which becomes a nation, jealous of its citizens' rights and its own dignity.

N. O. Bulletin.

Important from Texas.—By the steam packet Columbia, Capt. Wright, thirty-seven hours from Galveston, we have copies of the Houston Telegraph to the 21st inst., extracts from which will be found in our columns.

Congress met on the 9th inst. and was opened with an address by the Vice President, M. B. Lamar. President Houston was prevented, by severe indisposition, from making his communication in person.

The most important item which we can glean from the proceedings is a resolution, in the Senate on the 17th, proposing to withdraw, unconditionally, the petition for annexation to the United States.

The motion was laid upon the table; but private letters received in this city by the Columbia, state that it subsequently passed that body.

We trust that this rumor is unfounded. We are loath to believe that the Texan Government, or any branch of it, would act with so much precipitancy in a matter so important in its relations—affecting, either for weal or woe, all the future history of that Republic.—*Ibid.*

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 1.

Important from Texas.—By the Columbia, despatches were received by J. W. Breedlove, Esq. the Collector, from the American Charge d'Affaires at Houston, to be forwarded with all haste to Washington. An endorsement described them as important documents, containing a convention with Texas, which, we presume, was to be submitted for ratification to our Congress. Perhaps these despatches are the last overtures of the infant republic to the parent State, the rejection of which will work a final separation between the mother and daughter. Why cannot all the individuals of the same family live together under the same roof of the same broad temple of freedom? This divorce of the members of the same stock and household from each other, is unnatural, and should never be allowed, except under the coercion of imperative necessity.

Bulletin.

Mr. Reynald, of the Merchant's Exchange, New Orleans, has published on a letter sheet a comparative statement of the receipts and exports of cotton in the United States from 1836-7 to 1837-8.

From this table we make the following extract:

	EXPORTS.		
	Great Britain.		France.
1837-8	638,442		175,116
1836-7	456,297		177,383
Increase,	182,145	Decrease,	2,267
	Other Ports.		
1837-8	39,089		
1836-7	31,228		
Increase,	7,861		
	Grand Total.		
1837-8	852,647 bales.		
1836-7	664,908 "		
Difference,	187,739 "		
	RECEIPTS.		
1837-8	1.258,233 bales.		
1836-7	977,941 "		
Increase,	280,292 "		
	STOCKS.		
1837-8	367,768 bales.		
1836-7	307,738 "		
Increase,	60,030 "		

Mr. R's. circular, from his situation of Secretary of the Merchant's Exchange, which establishment receives regularly the most extensive satements in regard to all matters of commerce at home and abroad, may be relied upon as correct. By this publication, which is to be continued monthly, the merchant may be guided in the purchase of the great staple of cotton, and avoid those wild and ruinous adventures which arise from a want of knowledge of the quantity in market and the increase of the article in the raising states.—*Courier.*

A Case in Point.—A notice appears in the last "*Wilmington Advertiser,*" signed by James Williams, who states that a Charles Cooper, of Duplin County, having obtained a Judgment against him for about $400, has given notice to the Sheriff to receive nothing in discharge thereof but *Specie.* Every body is at once ready to condemn such an instance of heartless extortion in an individual, but we pray to know wherein it differs from the course pursued by the Administration. The Government demands its millions in Gold and Silver, and with a certain party it is all right; but let an individual demand his hundreds in the same medium, and he is denounced, and justly too, as an oppressor. Does not common sense and common justice teach that Government is under as strong obligation to act with reference to public accommodation as individuals?—*Ib.*

Magnificent donation.—It is stated that Capt. Isaac Watts, of Mississippi, deceased, has bequeathed his entire estate, valued at $400,000 to the Colonization Society, and that by his will he emancipated the whole of his slaves—170 in number.

In time of peace prepare for war.—On Cape Cod, when a lady is to be married, she suffers her finger nails to grow long so that in case she should be obliged to throw herself on her reserved rights, she may "come to the scratch with some prospect of success."

Correspondence of the Nat. Intel.

NEW YORK, [illegible]

The new collector yesterday [illegible] formed a *reform* operation in the [illegible] House, the like of which is [illegible] He *guillotined* NINETY-FOUR of [illegible] under him at one slash of the [illegible] operation was brought to bear principally on Conservatives—upon men who [illegible] opinion with Mr. Senator Rives, [illegible] chie, and who, in 1834, agreed [illegible] Globe about the Sub-Treasury. [illegible] Buren, however, allows in Sen[illegible] free-thinking. Thinking, he [illegible] does men mischief. The cry [illegible] their heads!" The Whigs in the [illegible] tion will, of course, retort. There [illegible] on hand about one-half of the old [illegible] tration men, but they must be [illegible] ing if they forget now.

The Sirius took out yesterday [illegible] ed, 17,000 letters and small [illegible] postage were charged, the income [illegible] ters would be a handsome revenue.

A SWEEP IN THE CUSTOM [illegible]

The new Collector yesterday [illegible] sweep of NINETY FOUR PERSONS [illegible] tom House, that is, *reformed* them [illegible] turned them out of office, because [illegible] litical notions were thought not [illegible] to put in men whose notions were [illegible] sweep principally was among men [illegible] become *Conservatives*, the Administration [illegible] now a days, demanding of a man [illegible] think and act exactly as the majority [illegible] made for him in Washington, or [illegible] of being a man, he become a machine [illegible] turned by Mr. Van Buren, the [illegible] crooks, to run in whatsoever [illegible] runs—*thereby* terming *Aristocracy* [illegible] *dom of action* downright Federalism.

Important Seizure.—The [illegible] script of Saturday evening [illegible] the Collector of the port of [illegible] day seized a large amount of [illegible] lens in that city, for an alleged [illegible] the revenue laws at the port of [illegible]

More Seizures.—We learn [illegible] lector of this port, upon [illegible] ceived from New York, [illegible] several hundred pieces of [illegible] which had been consigned to [illegible] city from New York. The [illegible] mention that a similar seizure [illegible] in that city. The seizures are [illegible] leged violations of the revenue [illegible] port of New York.—*Balt. Chron.*

COUNTERFEIT TREASURY [illegible]

Our city is full of rumors of [illegible] Treasury notes. It appears that [illegible] having the amount for which they [illegible] to be issued, printed on the face [illegible] it has been the habit of late to have [illegible] printed in blank, and the amount [illegible] as the wants of the department [illegible] Some have been issued for sums [illegible] fifty dollars and sixteen cents. [illegible] last, a note filled up for four thousand [illegible] lars, was taken by the Farmers' [illegible] ters' Bank, which, upon close [illegible] proved to be a counterfeit. [illegible] seems to prevail whether the plates [illegible] the note was printed was genuine. [illegible] The better opinion is that the plates [illegible] ine, but that the blank sheets were [illegible] from the Treasury department, [illegible] up. The man who passed the note [illegible] the Farmers' and Planters' Bank [illegible] ately changed the money received [illegible] bank for Virginia paper, and, it is [illegible] left the city the same evening.

Baltimore Clipper.

Arrest of the Counterfeiter.—[illegible] from a gentleman who returned last [illegible] ington last night, that the person [illegible] ed off the above described Treasury [illegible] to the Farmers' and Planters' Bank [illegible] arrested yesterday in Washington. [illegible] siderable portion of the money was [illegible] him.

We learn that after his arrest, he [illegible] to make his escape, but was pursued [illegible] taken, and is now in confinement. His [illegible] is *Henderson*. In his valise were [illegible] forty-seven new gold watches, and [illegible] jewelry—which, we strongly suspect, [illegible] same which was stolen some few weeks [illegible] from the United States Hotel in Philadelphia.

Baltimore American of Wednesday.

EIGHT YEARS AGO.

Facts for consideration, and that cause serious reflection.—Eight years ago [illegible] had a United States Bank of $35[illegible] capital, twenty millions of specie in the country, and a currency equal to par [illegible] world.

The United States Bank has been [illegible] the deposites removed into "pet banks," [illegible] now with eighty millions of specie [illegible] no currency at all, or one of the worst [illegible] in the world!

Eight years ago a man could [illegible] the United States and Canada with [illegible] the United States Bank, and without [illegible] to pay one per cent. discount.

Now, the pet and other banks [illegible] five to ten per cent. discount, even in the State to which they belong, and from [illegible] thirty out of it.

Eight years ago, with twenty millions [illegible] specie in the country, they were all [illegible] all the banks paid for their notes in specie. Now, none of the Banks pay it, and one hundred and five dollars of the best Bank [illegible] must be given for one hundred dollars in specie.

Eight years ago, we had specie for [illegible] —now we have thousands of tickets [illegible] "*shin-plasters*," or no change at all.

Eight years ago, business, commerce, trade all went on smoothly and prosperously. Now business is broken up, [illegible] destroyed, and bankruptcy, distress, poverty are staring the people in the face.

Eight years ago, the expenses of government were thirteen millions of dollars! Now, they are over thirty-two millions of dollars!

The following is from the New York Evening Post, a Jackson Van Buren paper:—

"It is NOT TO BE DISPUTED that measures have ACCELERATED the progress of things, and NO PARTY CAN WITHSTAND THE ODIUM OF SUCH A CONDITION.

"If our MASTERS do not remedy the evil, exist, we are overwhelmed beyond any precedent in future."

"THE PRESENT STATE of things is NOT TO BE ENDURED."

THE DUEL.

e correspondent of the Baltimore Pa-
thinks the Report of the Duelling Com-
will be returned upon the hands of
thors, with the censure a rejection im-
and the contempt such a production
The writer says the honor, spirit
ves. ensibility of the House are all entirely
cidedly against the odious expost facto
ty to which the majority of the com-
would subject Mr. Graves. He gives
llowing account of a scene on Satur-

re was a passage at arms between Toucey,
r. Stanley, an intelligent young whig mem-
m North Carolina, which the former will
on forget. In the course of a spirited
against the proceedings of the Committee,
alluded to the inflammatory appeals and
ral tones of the Chairman, and also noticed
nner which did him honor, some uncourteous
respectful allusions of Toucey to John
Adams. The venerable Ex-President was
lly affected by the graceful and animated
ce made to him, and the members generally
atified at it. Not so Mr. Toucey, however.
, and mounting his high horse, undertook
ure Stanley for volunteering to interfere
en him and the gentleman from Massachu-
and talked of his raising a puny voice; and
shing a dagger of lath, &c. &c. &c.
key "woke up the wrong passenger" when
ected to treat, in this contemptuous man-
e spirited member from the old Rip Van
e State. His rejoinder to the Connecticut
hel pleader" was most pointed, pungent,
fective.
lenied that he had interfered between the
man from Massachusetts, and the modest
an, who, no doubt, deems himself a match
n Q. Adams. He had no doubt, that the
an would be greatly rejoiced if he could
himself to the Country in the attitude of
ng in direct conflict with that member; for,
hout the whole of this mischievous proceed-
seemed to be seeking notoriety most greed-
le did say, and he now repeated, that the
of the gentleman from Connecticut, in re-
the gentleman from Massachusetts, aroused
bosom feelings of deep indignation. The
ents of Mr. Adams had been not only an-
unfairly, but shamefully perverted.
ey had alluded in an offensive manner, to
e was pleased to call the "better days" of
ms. "I ask," said Mr. Stanley, "what
mean by that phrase? Does he mean the
hen he had patronage and office to bestow?
are perhaps a man's better days, in the
ion of the Chairman! Or does he mean
e days when his physical powers were in
test perfection are gone, and that his in-
al powers also are now decayed? If so,
sion was uncivil and unfeeling. The gen-
from Massachusetts and myself (continued
anley) differ on some subject *toto coelo;* but
not but feel indignant at hearing the
an speak, as he did of a man whose age,
long public services, whose vast acquire-
and boundless information, all entitle him
ect. His intellect, sir, seems to grow
r with age; "sir, I leave the Chairman in
nds of the gentleman from Massachusetts;
we say to culprits, in our part of the coun-
May the Lord have mercy upon him!"
Stanley then noticed the querulous remark
had come into the debate as a "volunteer."
ow, sir, did you come in?" he asked with
is—"as a regular, to execute whatever the
party spirit might prompt? Sir, I am proud
volunteer, when I see an attempt made to
on the rights of an individual, and on the
f the people he represents. I venture to
-chivalrous Chairman, will never be a vol-
in any such cause!"
o the matter of voice he did not mean to en-
any competition with the member from
ticut. He remembered that in Æsop's Fa-
certain long eared animal conceiving he had
oice, put on the skin of a nobler beast, and
exertions of his voice frightened all the
f the forest. They believed he really was
but they soon discovered he was only an
r,' said Mr. S. 'the beasts of the forest were
re disappointed than I.—All that came from
mber was 'nothing but voice!'"
Stanley was proceeding in this strain. The
rs had crowded around him, and in the area,
the clerk's table, in order to enjoy the scene.
ly a queer apparition started up in the mid-
e. It was the queued and broad brimmed
n—old Anno Domini from Pennsylvania.
aughter greeted his appearance on the stage
on, as it always does. He bawled out right
for the enforcement of the 47th rule. Shouts
hter followed this expression of his wishes.
le pres- ibes that members must keep their
not crowd around the gentleman addressing
ase.—The necessity of enforcing the rule
compliment to Mr. Stanley!"

te of the Treasury.—In the House of
sentatives, on Tuesday, Mr. Cam-
g presented the following communi-
from the Secretary of the Treasury,
an account of the finances of the
ment at the date of the communica-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 30, 1838.
nsmit for the information of the Committee
ys and Means, the enclosed statement, mark-
showing the condition of the Treasury on
, as to its available resources. I remain,
spectfully, your obedient servant,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. C. C. CAMBRELENG,
C. Ways and Means, House of Rep's.

A,
nt of Treasury Notes issued
to April 28th, inclusive, per
asurer's statement, $9,423,959 31
probably be issued, 30th
il, 135,000 00
9,558,959 31
$10,000,000 00

ued on the 1st of May, '38,
441,040 69
ry Notes received for duties,
, and in payment of debts
to the United States, per re-
s received at this office up
0th April, '38, about $5,150,000 00
funds available and subject
aft, (deducting $400,000 in
Mint, and $590,000 Treasury
s,) about (less than) $500,000 00
presenting this communication, Mr.
releng said that it appears that the a-
of available means was about 900,000
rs, being about 600,000 dollars less
the amount stated in a previous com-
cation from the Secretary, of the 23d
Mr. C's. object in submitting the
unication, was to show the House the
t necessity of a speedy action on the
cial measure which had been reported
e Committee of Ways and Means. The
tion of the revenue, he said, was owing
ively to the premature redemption of
reasury notes authorized to be issued
the act of October last.
m an official notice from the Secretary of
easury, dated May 1st, it appears that up
date, the Treasury notes issued under the
ions of the act of Congress of the 12th of
ry, 1837, amount to $9,524,751 47
pears by the returns made
the same period, that there
een received for duties and
and in payment of debts due
United States, about 5,175,000 00
s leaves outstanding only $4,349,751 47

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1838.

The Superior Court for this County is now in session—Judge Dick presiding. The case of Anderson, for the murder of Allen, is expected to come on to-morrow.

Cotton.—An unusual quantity of Cotton has come to market within the past week, and some has sold as high as 8¼ cents—not for shipping, but for Factory consumption.

Insurance.—In our last we stated, that the Georgia Insurance and Trust Company had not lost exceeding $30,000 by the late Fire at Charleston. We are happy to state, also, that the losses of the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, which also has an Agency in this town, will not exceed the same amount, $30,000. Both these offices being strong, and unaffected by the late disaster, we would urge upon our readers the propriety of availing themselves of the present warning, by effecting insurance on their property. It is a duty which one owes to his family, to his creditors, and to the public, all of whom are injured by its neglect.

The Charleston Fire.—On the preceding page, we have copied such further particulars of this great disaster, as we have room for, together with the acknowledgments of the liberality of its sister towns. We have great pleasure in noticing the active and determined spirit which appears to animate the whole people of that noble city, as one man, in the resolution to rise above their misfortunes, with new beauty and strength. The Legislature will doubtless be convened, to lend the faith of the State to the city, to enable it to negotiate a loan in Europe.

Elections.—Virginia.—It will be seen by the admissions of the Richmond Enquirer, in the following paragraph, that the Whigs have doubtless elected a majority in the House of Delegates of the State Legislature. The Senate is divided into four classes, of which one, (or eight Senators,) is elected every year. Consequently the Van Buren majority in that branch could not be overcome this year. But the triumph of the Whigs, in overcoming a Van Buren majority of 40 out of 134 members of the last House, has astonished even themselves. It has given the death blow to Van Burenism in Virginia.

From the Richmond Enquirer, of Tuesday, May 1.

The Elections in Virginia.—It is idle to despond, but WE ARE BEATEN IN VIRGINIA. We have lost the House of Delegates. We still retain the Senate. After making every allowance for the exaggerated accounts which rumor has wafted to our ears, and after the most favorable estimates of all the remaining counties, we admit at once that the Whigs have carried the House by at least 10 or 12 majority, perhaps from 12 to 16. They may even have as great a majority in the next House of Delegates as we had in the last. They can already count up 48, and counting Franklin, 50 Delegates, which they have won, to 26 of our own.

It is not yet ascertained whether the Whig majority in the House is sufficient to counterbalance the Van Buren majority of 12 in the Senate. If it be, it will give a Whig Senator in place of Mr. Rives, whose term expires on the 3d of March next.

On the faith of positive statements in the Virginia and Washington papers, we announced in our last that Mr. Slaughter (Whig) was elected to Congress in the Fredericksburg District, in place of Mr. Patton. It now appears that Mr. Banks (Van) is elected by a majority of only 9 votes, where heretofore his party has always had a large majority. At the Presidential election the vote was 1413 to 878. Majority 535. Now reduced to 9 only.

Maine.—In the district lately represented by Mr. Carter, deceased, (Adm.) Mr. Parris, of similar politics, is elected, by a majority of about 250 votes. The Van Buren majority in that District at the election last Fall, was, we believe, 1290 votes—a gain of upwards of 1000 to the Whigs.

Albany.—The Whigs have carried the Charter Election in the city of Albany, N. Y. by a majority of 600 votes. The contest was a warm one, and the Whigs, for the first time, carried every Ward.

The prospect before us.—It is a duty which no faithful mariner will neglect, occasionally to take an observation, for the purpose of ascertaining how far he has progressed towards the haven for which he is bound. It is equally the duty of the politician to look about him, to survey the ground which has been conquered, as well as to ascertain how much yet remains to be accomplished. To us this duty is now a pleasing one, and we trust will not be without its benefits, also, in advancing the great cause we all have so much at heart. To our political opponents it may be equally useful, to mark how far their defiance of the public will, and disregard of the public good, have alienated from them the affections of the people.

In November, 1836, just 18 months ago, Mr. Van Buren was elected by the votes of 15 States, giving 170 Electoral votes, as follows:—

New Hampshire,	7	Alabama,	7
Maine,	10	Louisiana,	5
Rhode Island,	4	Mississippi,	4
Connecticut,	8	Arkansas,	3
New York,	42	Michigan,	3
Pennsylvania,	30	Missouri,	4
Virginia,	23	Illinois,	5
North Carolina,	15		

Thus triumphantly did he come into office,—not, however, buoyed up by the devotion of the people to himself, or to his principles; but on the strength of the popularity of his predecessor. The tendency of the measures of Gen. Jackson's administration was to the destruction of the prosperity of the country; and Mr. Van Buren has but carried out what he so fatally began; but his popularity sustained him in his course, and would doubtless have sustained him in *any* course, however palpably ruinous. Not so with Mr. Van Buren. *He* never had the strength—*he* could not command the affections of the people to such a degree as to blind them to the faults of his Administration. The consequence has been, that State after State has thrown off the shackles of party, and ranged itself under the banner of its country. Let us see how stands the account now. Of the 15 States which contributed to elect Mr. Van Buren, the following have already abandoned him, viz:

Maine,	10	Virginia,	23
Rhode Island,	4	Connecticut,	8
New York,	42	North Carolina,	15

Six States, which gave him 102 votes, or three-fifths of the whole number received by him, have already, in the brief space of 18 months, abandoned him to his merited fate. Is not this fact calculated to awaken those who still adhere to his fallen fortunes, to a sense of their error? What but a deep, overpowering sense of the evils entailed upon the country by the measures of the Administration, could have driven from the ranks of its supporters so large a portion of those who were attached to it by so many ties of feeling, of interest, and of desire for political power?

But above all is it calculated to animate the Whigs of North Carolina to the most strenuous exertions, not to be the last to assert her claim to a participation in the honor of the great triumph of correct principles.—Much has been done by the election of a Whig Governor, and a majority of Representatives to Congress; but the victory will not be complete until we shall have reformed the Legislature,—until we claim to be anti-Van Buren in every branch of our State government. The occurrences detailed above, assure us, that we cannot fail of this triumph, if we will but fight the battle manfully at the August elections. Political revolutions seldom go backwards;—and we have the most cheering assurances that in many parts of our State its march is *forward*. The changes are not among the rank and file only, but extend to the leaders. Even at this moment, the most prominent man of the party in a neighboring county, has passed our door, who has recently repudiated Jackson-Van Burenism, of which he had been a firm and efficient supporter, in the Legislature, until he became convinced that its measures were inimical to the best interests of the country, and then he had the high moral courage to avow his change of opinion.

To complete our political regeneration, we should have a full ticket out in every county. Our candidates should place their claims to the support of the people, upon the strong foundations of *truth*, asserting their principles with firmness, and exposing, on all occasions, the misrule of the Administration. If this be done faithfully and zealously, our cause must succeed. The people are honest, and will do right, if correctly informed.

To complete the above array of statistics, we annex the following statement of the present strength of parties, as evinced by the latest elections:—

WHIG STATES.

Vermont,	7	Maryland,	10
Maine,	10	Virginia,	23
Massachusetts,	14	North Carolina,	15
Rhode Island,	4	South Carolina,	11
Connecticut,	8	Indiana,	9
New York,	42	Ohio,	21
New Jersey,	8	Kentucky,	15
Delaware,	3	Tennessee,	15

Sixteen States, giving 215 votes.

VAN BUREN STATES.

New Hampshire,	7	Mississippi,	4
Pennsylvania,	30	Arkansas,	3
Georgia,	11	Michigan,	3
Alabama,	7	Missouri,	4
Louisiana,	5	Illinois,	5

Ten States, giving 79 votes. Some of these States, beggarly as the account is, are doubtful. Pennsylvania, Georgia, and Louisiana, are debateable ground. And Mississippi, we have reason to hope, has already cast off the yoke.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.

Mississippi.—The tide of Whig conquest is rolling its tallest waves over this State, so recently a dead sea of Jackson Van Burenism. The Vicksburg Daily Register, of the 28th April, furnishes us with the following returns from eleven counties:

ELECTION RETURNS.

Counties.	Prentiss.	Word.	Claiborne.	Davis.
Warren,	773	760	264	266
Adams,	693	665	299	231
Jefferson,	429	417	121	120
Hinds,	1107	1060	401	399
Rankin,	279	262	227	191
Franklin,	109	103	147	140
Wilkinson,	431	427	118	123
Claiborne,	410	378	350	320
Simpson,	72	64	155	147
Leake,	124	124	51	51
Madison,	211	288	131	130
	4638	4548	2264	2118

The three last named counties are not complete.

From this it appears that a single county, viz: Hinds, has given Prentiss a majority of more than seven hundred. The tidings from other parts of the State are equally cheering. In the town of Columbus, Lowndes county, Mississippi, Prentiss and Word had a large majority. The Southern Argus speaks of the result:

'Lowndes county will show a result gratifying to every true patriot in the Union. The change in this city is astounding. Not even the most ardent Whig ever conceived such a result. In July last, our favorite candidate Gen. Acee, received what was then thought a triumphant majority of six votes. Now we show to the world that we have a majority of 222 patriots who will not "bow the knee to Baal."'

REPUBLICAN WHIG CANDIDATES.

We are glad to see that the Whigs are beginning, in time, to bring out their candidates for the State Legislature. Their besetting sin, hitherto, has been inactivity, or fatal security. It is not thus that triumphs are won or maintained. They have an active and subtle adversary to contend with, to overcome whom will require union, vigilance and perseverence. With these, they have an easy conquest; with less than these, a difficult contest, if not a doubtful issue. Let them put forth, freely and fully, their energies. Let them dismiss all dallying and affectation, and address themselves seriously to the contest. We subjoin such information in relation to the approaching canvass, as has reached us:—

Orange County.—We have before announced the strong Ticket before the people of this county.

Granville.—John C. Taylor, in the Senate—and R. B. Gilliam, H. L. Robards, and Henry W. Jones, in the Commons. With common exertions on the part of their friends, this Ticket must succeed.

Pasquotank and Perquimons Senatorial District.—William B. Shepard (formerly Member of Congress) is the Whig candidate. This District is so thoroughly Whig, that there can be no doubt of his election. Most probably, there will be no opposition.

Pasquotank County.—Albert G. Proctor, a young gentleman of highly promising pretensions, is the Whig candidate for the House of Commons.

Carteret and Jones.—In this Senatorial District, Enoch Foy is our candidate.

Carteret.—Elijah S. Bell is the Whig candidate for the Commons, and the Newbern Spectator speaks of the election of both Senator and Commoner as certain.

We have headed this paragraph with the words "REPUBLICAN WHIG CANDIDATES," because we believe they emphatically indicate the principles of our party. The Whigs are the friends of *equal rights*—the liberties of the people—and the Union of the States. They are for *equal money*—that is, a paper dollar, like a silver dollar, good in every part of the United States. They are for an *equal division* of the public money arising from the sale of the Public Lands; and, that the people of North Carolina shall have their *equal share* with other States. Who can gainsay or oppose such principles?

Raleigh Register.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

In this county, C. Henry is out for the Senate, and J. T. Miller, and J. McAuslan, have declared themselves candidates for the Commons—all Van Buren. In Brunswick, we are glad to hear that Dr. F. J. Hill, (Whig,) is again up for the Commons. In the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Bladen, Columbus, and Brunswick, Wm. R. Hall, Whig, is the candidate.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

SALE OF CHEROKEE LANDS.

It will be seen from the Executive Proclamation in this paper, that the Lands in the Western part of this State, lately acquired by Treaty from the Cherokee Indians, are in market, and will be exposed to public sale on the first Monday of September, ensuing—the sale to continue for three weeks, and no longer. Gen. Samuel F. Patterson, of Wilkes, and Maj. Charles L. Hinton, of this County, have been appointed by Gov. Dudley, Commissioners to superintend the sale. A better selection for this responsible duty could not have been made.

Raleigh Register.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings of Congress have been uninteresting, except on the subject of the duel reports, which are still before the House, undisposed of; and the following movement of Mr. Clay, on the currency.

RECEPTION OF BANK NOTES.

Mr. CLAY said, he wished to make an inquiry of the chairman of the Committee on Finance. Mr. C. said he had no doubt of the concurrence of the honorable chairman of that committee that we had now arrived at a very important moment in the monetary affairs of the country. Some of the Banks in Boston and New York had resumed specie payments, and others would probably follow this good example in the course of a few days; and Mr. C. hoped that it would be generally done, at least as far as the banks were able; though he was aware that some of them were not prepared. Mr. C. wished, therefore, to ascertain of the chairman of the Committee on Finance whether there was before that committee, or whether the Executive had any intention to bring forward any measure of any description other than that which now lay on the table in the other House, with a view to aid, strengthen, and encourage the banks in the resumption and continuance of specie payments. If there was no intention in the committee or the Executive branch of the Government to do any thing on this subject, thus leaving the banks to go on unaided in this operation, it might be the duty of others to suggest some measure for this desirable purpose.

Mr. WRIGHT said there was nothing on the subject before the committee which had not been referred to them by the Senate, and of that there was nothing on which they had not already reported. As to what the Executive was doing, or intended to do, Mr. W. was as ignorant as the Senator from Kentucky, and he had nothing to say on that subject.

Mr. CLAY said, that being the state of the case, that, as far as the honorable chairman knew on the subject, neither the Committee on Finance nor the Executive designed to bring forward any measure, he would now offer the following joint resolution:

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled,* That no discrimination shall be made as to the currency or medium of payment in the several branches of the Public Revenue, or in debts or dues to the Government; and that, until otherwise ordered by Congress, the notes of sound banks which are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States, under suitable restrictions, to be forthwith prescribed and promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be received in payment of the revenue and of debts and dues to the Government, and shall be subsequently disbursed, in a course of public expenditure, to all public creditors who are willing to receive them."

The resolution having been read a second time, Mr. Wright moved that it be referred to the Committee on Finance. This motion led to an animated debate, which lasted till 4 o'clock. The reference was advocated by Messrs. Wright, Calhoun, Benton, Niles, Buchanan, and King, on the ground of usage in regard to all the propositions of importance originating with individual members, and also for the purpose of ascertaining how far it might or might not conflict with existing laws, &c.; and it was opposed by Messrs. Clay, Davis, Preston, and Tipton, on the ground that the resolution, being free from details, did not require a reference; that the reference proposed was to a committee hostile to the resolution; that it would produce delay; and that the object, as disclosed by the debate, was only to give the committee an opportunity to make an argument against it in the shape of a report, &c. &c. The question on the reference being at length taken, was carried in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Trotter, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Knight, Merrick, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—19.

We regretted to see that the Administration party in the Senate arrayed itself yesterday against the joint resolution proposed by Mr. Clay, designed to encourage the general resumption of specie payments, and to extend some degree of relief to the country. After the movement substantially to the same effect by Mr. Hamer, in the House of Representatives, (though afterwards abandoned on the express ground of coincident intimations from the Treasury Department and by the official paper)—after this movement, and the official declarations of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Government journal, (though all put forth just before the New York election,) it was to have been supposed that the Executive had yielded to the necessities of the community, and designed so far to intermit its hostility to the Banking institutions of the country as to assist them in returning to specie payments. But, in the face of these assurances, the Administration party evinced yesterday the strongest hostility to Mr. Clay's resolution, and, as the most effectual mode of strangling it, forced its reference to the Committee of Finance, a majority of which is known to be inimical to it. How will the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and other loyal leaders of the party, who hailed with so much exultation the introduction of Mr. Hamer's kindred but short-lived resolution—in what light will these gentlemen view the movement of their party in the Senate in regard to Mr. Clay's resolution? Really, so far from paying the least regard to public opinion, as clearly indicated at every successive election in all the States, the leaders of "the party" seem determined to show an utter contempt of the will of the People by the sullenness and doggedness with which they disregard it.

National Intelligencer.

Our Rail Road.—We always recur to this subject with pleasure, no less than with a sense of duty, because we believe its progress is regarded with interest elsewhere, and certainly it is closely identified with the well being of the State, and the prosperity of this town and the adjacent parts. The work goes on with vigor and rapidity. The utmost activity prevails along the entire line from this point to Halifax. A most dreaded part of the road, Burgaw Swamp, thirty miles from Wilmington, is finished, and the cars will traverse it, probably to-morrow. Next week passengers will be brought into town to lodge, instead of stopping a night at South Washington, so that then they will be landed here in *forty-eight* hours from Washington City, or *seventy-two* from New York. Another boat is nearly completed, to run in conjunction with the North Carolina, between Wilmington and Charleston. [Some may feel interested to know that this boat will be called the "*Governor Dudley,*" in compliment to the Chief Magistrate of the State, who was the early, and has at all times been the generous and zealous friend of the road.] A good deal of produce has already been brought to this market by the way of the rail road, such as Turpentine, Tar, Bacon, Corn, &c., and by another business season, the receipts through that channel will no doubt be immense. We would say much more, and present other important facts, in relation to this *great work*, did time allow for their preparation—but we must defer to another occasion.

Wilmington Advertiser.

MR. HALE will please give the following selection a conspicuous place in the Observer. By so doing he will oblige a friend and reader. S.

Church Loungers.—We would recommend the following from the Evangelical Guardian, to the serious attention of those who are in the habit of *lounging* about the Doors, Belfry and Stoves of our Churches, previous to, and after time of service; it is a pernicious practice and should be discarded.

"Men stand in groups about the doors, and in the yards of the church, talking often of what they should not, gazing at every passing object, and plainly entertaining themselves in a manner unbecoming the Sabbath and the sanctuary. Such persons are unfitting themselves for the devotional exercises in which they are in a few moments to engage; they embarrass others and injure the church where they attend. The modest female shrinks from their ungenteel gaze, and perhaps seeks to worship where she can have an unmolested entrance into the Lord's house. How much more becoming and profitable, did such persons enter the sanctuary as they come to it, go each one reverently to his own seat, and there employ his moments before public service, in reading the Bible, in reflection and prayer—prayer for himself, for the minister, and for the whole congregation? "Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God."

The Express Mails.—From the publication in the last Official paper, we learn that the Western Express Mail has been discontinued as far as Louisville, (Ky.) including the branch to St. Louis, (Missouri.) "The Express lines," the Globe adds, "from Louisville, Ken. to Montgomery, Ala. and from Gaston, N. C. through Montgomery to Mobile, it is not in contemplation to discontinue; and the rapidity with which the ordinary mail now travels from New York to Gaston, N. C. and to Louisville, Ken. makes it practically an express without the charge of triple postage."

MARRIED,

In Montgomery, Alabama, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Mr. MALCOM McARN to Miss MARY ELIZABETH REED, of the same place.

DIED,

In Moore County, on the 4th ultimo, Mrs. MARY LEWIS, a pious member of the Friendship Baptist Church. During her illness, (which was long and extremely painful,) she seemed to possess that serenity and peace of mind which alone is felt by the humble follower of Christ;—she seemed to estimate this world at its real worth.—Two days before her death, she said to one who was sitting by her, "if I could only tell you, sister, how vain this world is;—I do not murmur on account of my suffering, it is the Lord that brought me low; I shall soon be in my father's house where are pleasures forever more. I have no unpleasant views; I believe the angels are around my bed, to convey my spirit home to my blessed Saviour;—how much I do love thy holy name,—how should I bear my suffering, if I was deprived of thy holy presence."

The night previous to her death was one of extreme suffering. On being asked in the morning how she rested, her calm reply was, "very well, for the Lord was with me all night!" She left it as her dying charge that her friends should prepare to meet her in Heaven.—[*Communicated.*

In Kinston, on Sunday, the 24th of March last, Mrs. SARAH C. REAVIS, consort of Turner Reavis, and youngest daughter of the late John Gatlin, Esq.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 3, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, boats Only Son and Messenger in tow, with Dry Goods, Sugar, Coffee and Iron, for John McArn, Hall & Johnson, James Martine, E. J. Hale, Willkings & Belden, C. J. Orrell, Joseph Baker, H. L. Myrover, David Shaw, Nott & Starr, James G. Cook & Co., T. S. Lutterloh, G. B. Atkins, S. T. Hawley, Taylor & Jessup, Johnson & Martin, and C. T. Haigh, of this place; and for J. & W. Murphey, J. W. Lewis, G. W. Brown, Worth & Thomas, J. Worth, Duncan McRae, H. H. Brittain & Co., J. A Drake, Gillis & Poindexter, Clingman & Jarrott, J. & R. Gilmer, S. Luckey & Co., T. & J. Cowan, J. H. Brown, McAdoo & Scott, Coffin & Clark, Evans & Nettle, Peter Evans, J. & W. Horn, C. J. Williams, J. Allen, A. H. Dewer & Co., E. W. & C. L. Christian, Gov. Dudley, D. L. Swain, R. Foster, C. L. Payne, McRorie & Dusenberry, and Dusenberry & McRorie, of the interior.

Also, May 8, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, boats Post Boy and Nelson in tow, with assorted cargoes for Hall & Johnson, Willkings & Belden, T. S. Lutterloh, G. B. Atkins, Hart & Fuller, C. T. Haigh, H. Leetè, Joseph Baker, Johnson & Martin, Taylor & Jessup, E. J. Lilly, E. J. Hale, B. Rose, Thos. Sandford & Co., J. Hunke & Son, H. L. Myrover, A. M. Campbell and Nott & Starr, of this place; and for G. W. Brown, M. Brown, T. & J. Cowan, J & R. Sloan, E. C. Moffitt, G. W. Burgwin, Mordecai & McKimmon, E Horney, R. Sex, H. A. London, G. Moore and T. J. Hall, of the interior.

DEPARTED, May 3d and 5th, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with boats Messenger and Only Son, with Cotton, Flour, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 9.

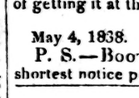
Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	75	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	10 a 11	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8½	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3
Corn,	80 a 85	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 4
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$5½ a 7½	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 10
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	40 a 45
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 4.

Turpentine $1 60; Tar 1 35 a 1 50; Steam Mill Lumber 15 00 a 22 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 8 00; Flooring do. 10 00; Scantling 7 00; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 35 00; barrel 15 00 a 25 00; R. O. rough 11 00 a 12 00; do. Staves 15 00; Shingles 1 25 a 3 00; Corn 80 a $1; Salt, coarse 30 a 35; Rice $3 50 a 3 87.

Remarks.—Tar remains scarce, and not expected to be plenty, as the season is so far advanced. Turpentine appears to be reviving. The quantity here is small, and sales have been made to some extent in New York.

Freights to England have a downward tendency.



THE next Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Bartholomew's Church, Pittsborough, on the first Wednesday in June, 1838.

E. L. WINSLOW, Sec'y.

May 7, 1838. 92it.

The Wilmington Advertiser, Salisbury Watchman, Raleigh Register, Edenton Gazette, and Newbern Spectator, will publish the above till time of meeting.

Just Received,

15 BASKETS CHAMPAGNE WINE,
10 Qr. casks Marseilles Madeira do,
20 barrels N. E. Rum,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 8, 1838. 92tf

Rio Coffee.

75 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 8, 1838. 92tf

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

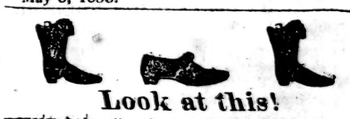
A FEW copies of this popular Medical Book for families, for sale low by
E. J. HALE.

Also, just received,

BYRON'S, Bulwer's and Marryatt's Works, complete; Leila; Young Wife's Book; The New Edition of Psalms and Hymns, Ready Reckoner, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 8, 1838.



Look at this!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has commenced the

Boot & Shoe Making Business

In this place, and by unremitting attention to it, hopes to share a portion of public patronage. His Shop is at the foot of Haymount, opposite the Store of Mr. George McNeill, where he may be found at all times, giving strict attention to his business. Persons ordering work may rest assured of getting it at the time promised.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

May 4, 1838. 92-3wpd

P. S.—BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice possible. T. J. J.

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by David Carver, on the 4th instant, for certain purposes therein stated, I am authorized to collect all Accounts and Notes due the said Carver. This is therefore to notify all persons indebted to him to come forward and settle the same with me, without delay, or it will be necessary to place their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

WALTER DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, May 8, 1838. 92-6w

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Lewis Jones, Jr. on the 2d inst., for certain purposes therein stated, I am authorized to collect all the Accounts and Notes due the said concern. This is therefore to notify all persons indebted to him to come forward and settle the same with me, without delay, or it will be necessary to place their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

P. TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, May 8, 1838.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of the late Mrs. Rosa A. Troy, at April Term of Anson County Court, 1838, gives notice to all those having demands against said Estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery, and all those indebted to said Estate to come forward and make payment.

H. H. STRONG, Executrix.

May 4, 1838. 92-6w

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1838.

Rhoda Sinclair, *vs.* Elam Williams and Nancy his wife, Wm. McNeil and Sarah his wife, and Calvin R. Sinclair. } *Petition for Dower.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants William McNeil and Sarah his wife, and Calvin R. Sinclair, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore *Ordered,* That publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a public Newspaper, notifying said non-residents personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioner should not be granted, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet Drew Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1838.

[92] N. D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick-Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen county, January 1, 1838. 75-tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

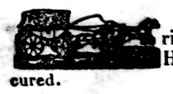
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5-tf.

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c. &c; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined on closing their Dry Goods business. Those who wish to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1838. 88tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED by the late arrivals, a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Adelaide and Brown CLOTHS, uncommonly cheap,
965 pieces Calicoes, 274 pieces Ginghams,
245 pieces French Muslins, Printed Lawns and Fancy Handkerchiefs, a large assortment,
Lace Edging and Bobinet Lace of all kinds, Italian and other Silks,
382 pieces Linen Drills, Summer Cloths and Vestings, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Diapers and Table Covers,

A general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

With many other Goods, all which are offered at the lowest Market price, by Wholesale or Retail.

April 10, 1838. 88tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

200 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 bushels Cadiz do,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part pure,
110 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
30 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
20 half do 1 do,
15 tons Iron, flat, square and round Bars, and Hoop Iron,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks London Porter,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe and Colemina Wines,
1 dozen baskets Champaign do,
15 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine,
20 boxes & half boxes Blond Raisins,
Common and English Dairy Cheese,
Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas,
Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 9, 1838. 75tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

RAIL ROAD HOTEL,

At ENFIELD, Halifax County, N. C.

J. SOUTHALL having taken from Mrs. P. W. Southall, that beautiful new Building, situated at the West end of the village, and contiguous to her Grove, is now fitting up for the reception of Travellers. Too many promises have been made in this line of business, in which the public have been deceived. I shall only say, call and judge for yourselves. Mrs. Southall and Daughters promise personal attention to Ladies.

April 1, 1838. 87-t1J'ly.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

Capital $1,000,000.

THE undersigned agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

$50 REWARD,

FOR **ALFRED**, the property of Mr. Joseph Du Brutz, who escaped from the Subscriber on the road (via this place) from North Carolina to Alabama, in Lancaster District, So. Carolina, 16 miles East of Land's Ford, on Catawba river, on the night of Tuesday, the 21st instant, as he was conveying him to his owner, in Marengo County, Alabama. I will pay the above reward of Fifty Dollars for him, if retaken and lodged in Jail, so that he may be gotten by his proper owner or by the Subscriber. It is believed that he will make his way back if not taken, to his former range.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

Chesterville, Chester District, South Carolina, Nov. 23. 70tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension, and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man HARRY, who made his escape from W. Locke, in Lancaster District, S. Carolina, whilst on his way to Alabama. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Jos. John Alston's, near Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep River, in Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's Mills, in the upper end of Cumberland County.—He is rather light complected, 40 or 50 years of age, ordinary size and height. The above reward, instead of a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke, will be paid by the Subscriber on the recovery of the negro.

GIDEON SEAWELL.

Linden, Marengo County, Alabama, March, 1838. 86tf.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

FRESH GOODS.

E. J. LILLY

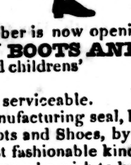
IS now receiving his new SPRING GOODS, consisting of a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Summer Stuffs, printed Muslins & Lawns, an excellent assortment of Silks and Bombazines, fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Gloves and Hosiery, Calicoes, and Domestic Goods.

—*Also*—

Bonnets, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Shoes, Cutlery, &c. &c., which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1838. 87-12w.

BOOTS AND SHOES.



THE Subscriber is now opening a general assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES**

Misses, boys and childrens' do.
Negroes, do.

Made stout and serviceable.

He is now manufacturing seal, kid, and prunelle water proof Boots and Shoes, by Northern workmen, of the most fashionable kind, and of the best materials. Those who wish to keep their feet dry and preserve their health, will do well to call likewise.

☞ A good assortment of Shoe and Saddle LEATHER, which will be sold low for cash.

B. BEACH.

November 22. 68tf.

Wanted to employ, two

good BOOT MAKERS, to whom good wages will be given.

B. BEACH.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES, Large and small BAROUCHES, for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship.

October 3, 1837. 61tf

A Runaway taken up.

ON the 21st March last, a Mulatto fellow who calls himself JOHN LANG was taken up and committed to the Jail of this County as a runaway Slave. He is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, 30 or 35 years of age, and would probably weigh about 160 lbs. Three of the toes of the right foot and one or two of the joints of three toes of the left foot are missing. He states that they were frost bitten and came off. He says that he is free, but has no papers of any description, nor can he name any person who can certify that he is so. His back shows lasting impressions of the whip, and leaves no doubt of his being a Slave. He came from the South to this place in company with another fellow with whom he says he fell in at Pe Dee, and who escaped when this fellow was arrested. He speaks of having been in Savannah, but gives no names of persons with whom he is acquainted. There is no doubt he belongs to some person in South Carolina, and it is believed from his frequently using the word "Boss," that he is a Mechanic. He says himself that he is a Carpenter. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, Jailer.

Lumberton, N. C., April 10, 1838. 89tf

☞ The Columbia Telescope will publish one month and forward their bill to me at this place.

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol. Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9.

E. J. HALE.

February 20.

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

W. L. COFER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

(Successor of H. Erambert,)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the Public in general, that he has purchased the entire Stock in trade of H. Erambert, and intends carrying on the above business in all its branches. He assures those who may patronize him, that no pains will be spared in giving satisfaction, and warrants his Cutting and Making inferior to none; —his work is always done in the most fashionable manner.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Which he will make up at the shortest notice; also a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

And FANCY ARTICLES, in his line, such as Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders, Gloves, Riding Belts, Nett Shirts and Drawers, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

March, 1838. 86tf

Molasses, Coffee, &c.

JUST received, 25 hhds. Molasses, new Crop,
60 bags Cuba Coffee,
25 casks Cheese.

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

January 30, 1838. 78tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Mrs. Mary Cook, dec'd, at March Term, of Cumberland County Court, 1838, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to settle up, and all persons having demands against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JNO. H. COOK, Adm'r.

March 20, 1838. 86-tf.

CARRIAGE For Sale.

A GOOD second hand close CARRIAGE, not much used, hung on Sea Springs, for sale low. Apply at this Office.

March 27. 86tf.

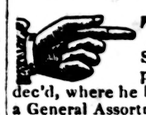
BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838. 80tf.

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.



THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,

Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,

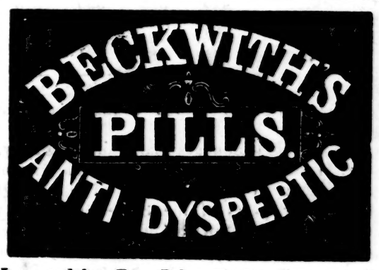
By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838. 80tf.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather Seat, patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Whole sale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,

For sale by

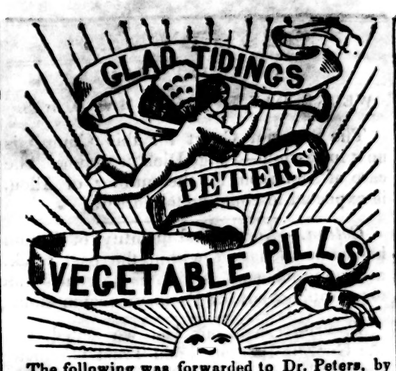
J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21, 1838. 81-tf.

For Rent, till 1st Nov. next,

THE SUMMER RETREAT, two miles from Town, formerly the property of Col. Samuel Ashe. Possession given immediately. There is a fine Garden and Fruit Orchard attached. Also, will be rented, with or without the above, 40 or 50 acres of good river Land, of which there is a fine meadow. Apply at this office.

March 28. 86*tf.*



The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used.—Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant. A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N. C. Nov. 11, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun. I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr. Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis, (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c., which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results.

JAS. W. SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility. I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here.

J. C. BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N. C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health.

I myself am troubled with Head-ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838.

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do everything I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND.

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb. 4, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits. For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

COL. JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co., Va., Nov. 8, 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief. I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A. CABELL.

Edenton, N. C. April 10, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and with every particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business, combined with unremitting attention, will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Tom Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. Fayetteville.

Molasses, Cheese, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,
10 Bbls. Prime N. O. MOLASSES,
20 casks CHEESE,
10 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL,

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

December 26.

TO RENT.

THE choice of Pews No. 5 and 30 in Episcopal Church. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD.

January 8, 1838. 75tf

GROCERIES.

JUST Received and for sale by the Subscribers
65 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
7 do superior Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do New Orleans Sugar,
30 bags green Cuba Coffee,
37 do prime Rio Coffee,
5 hhds. New England Rum,
3 half chests Young Hyson Tea,
5 casks Rice.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

April 17, 1838.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of Administration from the Court of Ordinary, on the personal Estate of Mathew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be for rent one year. Possession given on the 1st day of January next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD.

July 22, 1837.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Factories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the U. States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Factory Clocks of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAMES MARSH.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and if any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large and

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN MARSH.

January 3, 1838.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscriber,

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Philadelphia, would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the stones to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair instead.

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Buildings, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber at this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is delivered to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wanted.

O. G. PARSONS.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a handsome supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, Barnes' and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. H.

October 10, 1837.

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber,

100 BUSHELS IRISH POTATOES, superior article.
16 hhds. MOLASSES.

Jan. 2. THOS. SANDFORD.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging.

For sale by JOHN MARSH.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway negro boy, on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl named Lucy, who is supposed to belong to Spency Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 5 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.